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Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine

Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education

Department of Philology

PROPER NAMES IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE Bachelor's Thesis

Presented by: Alexandra Tar

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of the Philology Department

Speciality 014 Secondary Education

Language and Literature (English)

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Beregszász – 2020

TABLE OFCONTENTS

ЗМІСТ

INTRODUCTION

Phraseology is closely connected with the history of tradition, traditions and literature of the folks who communicate this language. This relationship is truly visible in the those phraseological units, which consist of a proper name. Many phraseological turns of this kind are related to the facts of long forgotten days, the inducement of the proper name has long been erased and can simply be restored by means of etymological analysis. Synchronously, most of those phraseological units have misplaced their motivation. Whilst the English use the expression Hobson`s choice, they often do not realize that Hobson is the name of the actual proprietor of the stable, who did not deliver his clients the right to pick a horse. Being an issue of phraseologism, a proper name obeys the same legal guidelines as commonplace nouns in everyday phraseological devices. Frequently the proper in phraseologism becomes a "potential phrase", "devastated" lexically, often the emergence of meanings of a "trendy kind" is found, which in itself is proof of the abstract nature of meanings of the proper name in units of this type.

The purpose of the bachelor thesis is to discover and accumulate collectively relevant material, namely English idioms inclusive of a proper name constituent. The source for those idioms is from various English dictionaries, like Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, NTC's Thematic Dictionary of American Idioms, Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, Longman Pocket Idioms Dictionary, and The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms. The data is general and contemporary, wide in scope and contemporary in use. The source material is grouped into analyzable data by means of developing a structural framework for its eventual investigation.

The bachelor thesis deals with a variety of English phraseological units containing proper names, it touches the question of the origin of English idioms. The aim of the thesis is to characterize and classify the phraseological units with proper names of British and American origin. We may find phraseological units from different sources like human regularities, legends, poetry, fiction, tales and other.

The topicality of this thesis lies in outlining the sphere of usage phraseological units containing proper names. With the intention to attain the purpose of the thesis the subsequent tasks are formulated:

1. to inspect phraseological units involving proper names;

2. to classify them into different categories;

Phraseological units reproduce the character of human beings, their experiences and their relationships. Thus, phraseological units containing proper names in this study are classified into the following categories:

1) human aspiration

2) pastime and spare time

3) bible and religion

4) politics and social issues

5) public power, crime and jurisdiction

6) family and relationships

7) folklore and mythical creatures

8) military

9) geographical names

The purpose of the study is to identify the composition of phraseological units including proper names and to categorize them.

The object of study are phraseological units which include proper names.

The subject of study are etymological and semantic characteristics of English phraseological units containing proper names.

The main research methods include: selection of material for research from dictionaries like Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, NTC's Thematic Dictionary of American Idioms, Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, Longman Pocket Idioms Dictionary, and The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms.

The educational value of the present study is to get to know better the different categories of phraseological units so that we can distinguish them from each other, thus mastering them and using them correctly in different situations, in order to improve our communicative skills.

PART I
BASIC CONCEPTS OF PHRASEOLOGY

Phraseology, which investigates phraseological units of the language, appeared within the nineteen forties. Phraseology deals with phraseological units, their nature, and, consequently, the way they are able to function in speech. However, there's a drag of terminology in linguistics connected with phraseology, since there are the subsequent terms which are utilized in this branch of linguistics: set expression or word-equivalent, idiom, idiom, fixed word-groups, phraseological combinations, phraseological fusions, phraseological unit. The above-mentioned terms are used by scholars differently, and sometimes they express one and the same notion.

Set expression is "a unit which consists of two or more stressed words, which are semantically full, and according to structure and word composition are unchanged or stable". This definition of set expression belongs to Shanskiy (Shanskiy, 1957). L. Arnold's point of view about set phrases is as follows: "the basic criterion of their differentiation is stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure of word-groups". (Arnold, 1959). Smirnitsky stresses "semantic and functional inseparability of certain word-groups, their aptness to function in speech as single words" (Smirnitsky, 1998). Veliyeva highly recommended the term "phraseological unit", it being "the most acceptable terms created and employed by Russian linguists".(Veliyeva, 2014) She added, "Phraseological units are not always stable like set expressions, they are do not always become like one word and are not always idiomatic; they will be only partially motivated. Phraseological units are non-motivated word-groups and cannot be freely made up in speech." (Veliyeva, 2014) For example :

Red (blue, white, and many others) flower

But red tape ≠ blue tape

Purple flower - crimson plants

However red tape ≠ red tapes

When it includes meaning, denotational and connotational types of meaning should be taken into account. Denotational meaning belongs to whole phrase as one fix unit, which suggests that the whole phrase expresses some particular meaning as within the following one.

apple sauce = nonsense

Connotational meaning belongs to the entire word - group.

old boy

Although the study of phraseology used to be widely advanced within post-Soviet countries, foreign, particularly European professionals additionally addressed it. Sattler became the first to study phraseology in his work "German Orthography and Phraseology" yet in the seventeenth century, in 1607. Here the term "phraseology" is used to be understood as a set of synonyms.

Leonhard Lipka in 1974 is regarded as the first Englishman to address this discipline, thus modern European linguists founded the European Society on Phraseology.

The definition of Phraseology was given by different European scholars and it differs from author to author. In a Dictionary of English Idioms by Henderson (Henderson, 1947) Phraseology is defined as a truly young linguistic discipline that deals with collocations.

To justify the previous assertion here is a definition of an idiom from Harald Burge, "The meaning of an idiom does not appear on the surface, it is not clear at first sight. One can determine what exactly an idiom means on grounds of further knowledge of the expression itself or of the context during which the idiom is employed." (Burger, 2015)

1.1. The Concept of Phraseological Units

Phraseology being a vital part of any language or culture is the branch of linguistics dealing with strong word combinations characterized by means of a particular transference of meaning. The study of English phrasing has grown on a quicker pace recently. Phraseological units are also referred to as idiomatic word groups with a hard and fixed lexical composition and grammatical structure. The phraseology is the branch of linguistics dealing with strong phrase combinations characterized by a selected transference of meaning from the element components of the word. (L. Masimova. 2018. 11-12) Some scientists like P. Howarth, A. Wray and A.V. Kunin regard phraseological devices as lexical combinations, the meaning of which is defined via the complete expression. There is a huge number of definitions of phraseological devices. A phraseological unit can be a non-prompted word - group which will not be freely made up in speech, however is reproduced as a prepared-made unit. Idiomaticity of a phraseological unit means the meaning of the entire is not deducible from the sum of the meanings of the elements.

The types of phraseological units:

1) phraseological concretions – the literal and figurative meanings are unequivocally unrelated.

2) phraseological collocations – include a word or words with a meaning that is both literal and figurative.

3) idiomatic expression – a word group whose structure and meaning are constant.

According to Masimova there are other classifications of phraseological units. They include classifications supported there restrictions within the selection of variable structural elements, those supported the fixed or variable composition of the word components. The mixture of phraseological units differing in terms of meaning and structure constitutes a language's stock of idioms. The predominant characters which manifest the character of phraseological units are often collaboratively expressed during a following way:

1) non-motivated word-groups

2) cannot be freely made up in speech

3) are reproduced as ready-made units

4) are structurally stable

5) possess stability of lexical components

6) are reproduced as single unchangeable collocations

1.2. Free Word-Groups and Phraseological Units

Words in discourse are introduced together to create word-groups or expressions. All word-groups are partitioned into free word-groups and phraseological units. Free word-groups are formed in discourse according to some semantic models .e.g. "*A black-eyed young lady*" is acceptable , however we rule out "*A black-eyed table*"

Hence, on the one hand, free word-groups are administered by necessities of rationale and common sense. On the other hand, the relations between their components are administered by the rules of language structure and lexical combinability. The last mentioned confinements frequently cannot be explained, e.g. *a tall man/building/tree,* but *a high mountain*, in spite of the fact that *tall* and high are synonymous. There is no distinction between run and crowd but that the previous is utilized with *winged creatures, sheep and goats and the last mentioned with dairy animals, goats and elephants.* Thus, free word-groups are called so not since of supreme flexibility of relations between their components, but since they are each time built over again in discourse.

Phraseological units are word-groups of extraordinary kind, considered by expressiveness. "A phraseological unit could be a steady word-group characterised by a totally or partially exchanged meaning." (A.V.Kunin 1970. 343)

In modern etymology there is enormous disarray around phraseology. Phraseological units are referred to as "set terms, fixed expressions, word-equivalents, figures of speech, clichés, etc." those terms replicate the maximum a long way from being glaringly proper problems of manner and diverse focuses of see on phraseological units.

The term "word-equivalent" stresses that during discourse, phraseological devices can work as single words or that a few phraseological units can be substituted by means of a single phrase, e.g. *to kick the bucket = to pass away*.

The term "a fixed/set expression" shows the stableness of phraseological devices that are utilized in discourse as connected units, for e.g. *entirely talking, all of a sudden; comparisons such as dead as a doornail, fast as a flash.*

Stability implies that you just cannot alter the set up or supplant the components with different phrases having comparative meanings, for e.g. *peace and calm, but not calm and peace, free of charge, but not free of payment.*

The term expression stresses idiomaticity or need of inspiration. The term is used by British and American etymologists as an equivalent phrase to the term "phraseological unit", however it is not related to phraseological units with totally exchanged meaning, whose sense is not predictable from the individual meanings of their components, along with "*to kick the bucket*" which means *"to pass away"*, which has nothing honestly to do with kicking or buckets. There are two essential criteria for recognizing between free word-groups and phraseological units:

1. The semantic criterion

Phraseological units are characterised by semantic solidarity, i.e. they are semantically unanalisable, since the implications of the constituents combine to create a modern meaning, e.g. "*a dark horse*" could be a individual around whom nothing is known. In this phraseological units are like words. But words also possess basic solidarity, which phraseological units do not.

Phraseological units are characterised by exchanged meaning (idiomaticity). Idiomaticity could be a matter of degree. The semantic alter may influence either the full word-group, At that point a phraseological unit incorporates a totally exchanged meaning, e.g. "*a wolf in a sheep's clothing*" implies an enemy who postures as a friend, "*to spill the beans*" - make a mystery known. Or it may influence the meaning of one component, the other protecting its normal meaning, at that point the phraseological unit includes a in part exchanged meaning, e.g. "*small talk*" approach mild social discussion, "*bosom companion*" means a close to accomplice.

2. The structural criterion

a) lexical solidness e.g. "*to donate somebody cold shoulder*" implies to deal with anyone coldly but "*to donate somebody the warm shoulder*" does not make any sense.

b) presenting any extra additives into a phraseological unit, e.g. "*to wear one's heart on one's sleeve*" however not "*to wear one's heart on one's left/right sleeve"*.

c) morphological soundness, i.e. additives have inadequate standards, they are used in this unique linguistic frame but no longer in others, e.g. in "*from head to foot*" the element is used in the singular but not in the plural.

d) In "*red herring*" ("something far fetched or insignificant to require attention from the problem being pointed out") the descriptive phrase *red* cannot be applied within the comparative degree, however the aspect can be plural.

e) syntactic obstacles, i.e. a phraseological unit contains a constant structure, e.g. The arrange of the components is settled: "*from head to foot*" but no longer "*from foot to head*";

Soundness, like idiomaticity, may be a matter of degree, i.e. a few phraseological units are more settled that others, confinements change from phraseological unit to phraseological unit. Figures of speech, for case are as a rule settled in frame (*to rain cats and dogs*, but not "*dogs and*

cats" or "*cats and bovines*"). For illustration at least three verbs can be utilized within the colloquial phraseological unit "*It's like banging/hitting/knocking your head against a (brick) divider*".

1.2.1. Functional, Structural and Semantic Classification of Phraseological Units

Phraseological units ought be separated into metaphorical and nonfigurative. The highlighted non-figurative phraseological units are referred to as phraseological collocations. Dissecting these phraseological units, it ought to be taken into thought that their dialect components express their meaning.

Metaphorical phraseological units are known as expressions. Because it is apparent, idiom could be a language expression, the meaning of which is not the whole of meanings constituting their components. It ought to be noted that phraseological units are regularly changing into cliches, phraseological units within the source content and the capacity to discover a comparing identical amid the interpretation handle are the fore most substantial stages for the interpreter.

Phraseological units differ from free word-groups semantically and structurally:

1) their meaning is colloquial, it is not a mere total of the meanings of their components.

2) they are characterized by basic invariability. (*to have been in one's bonnet*)

3) they may be now not made in discourse. Not at all like a word, a phraseological unit may be isolated into independently organized components and modified grammatically.

Phraseological units are classified primarily based upon numerous standards.

Nominative phraseological units are spoken to by using word-groups,, counting those with one important word, e.g. *a bull in a china shop* means an character who is careless, or who actions or acts in a hard or ungainly way. All units of this kind course signify units, states, characteristics and the like. The first course too contains word-group with a predicative structure, which includes "*as the crow flies in a straight line*", conjointly, mainly predicative expressions of the sort see how the arrive lies "*to attempt to find what the circumstance truly is some time recently you make a decision*", ships that skip in the night time *"chance acquaintances"*.

Phraseological devices of this classic drop into the taking after subclasses:

– substantive: "*crocodile tears"* means if anyone sheds crocodile tears, they appear pitiful, too bad, or upset, but they do not actually experience this manner; *"Pandora's box"* means a handle that, inside the occasion that begun, will cause several troubles that cannot be solved;

– descriptive: "*as great as gold"* means sporting on in a way that other people advise of;

– adverbial: *"by & by"* means some time recently long;

– verbal: *"to go to pot"* means to be ruined for the reason that people are not running hard or taking care of factors.

Nominative-communicative phraseological units incorporate verbal word-grous which are transformed right into a sentence when the verb is applied inside the Passive Voice.

Interjectional phraseological units incorporate additions word-groups and some provides with predicative structure. These phraseological units which explicit sentiments and intentions. They are now not nominative nor communicative but consistent lingual units via nature. Communicative phraseological units are spoken to via proverbs and sayings.

Those four classes are isolated into sub-goups agreeing to the form of structure of phraseological units, whether or not it is miles unchangeable ("closed") or changeable ("open"), it truly is whether or not the components of a phraseological unit are variable or invariable.

Vis-a-vis the basic criteria A. V. Koonin offers a semantic one nearness of complete or halfway transference of phraseological meaning which contributes to idiomaticity. Phraseological units with fractional transference of which means guard their strict meaning with considered one of their components, e.g. *"close (shut) one's eyes to something"* means to disregard something or imagine which you simply do no longer recognize it is far occurring, *"as calm as a judge"* means somebody is completely sober, *"dormant (resting) accomplice"* means a person who has positioned cash into a commerce company however who is not always really protected in jogging it, *" fit somebody like a glove"* this phrase means something is fit fantastically nicely.

Therefore, category through A. V. Koonin is of a complete comprehensive character.

There are phraseological devices, speaking clarification, that have the frame of a completesentence. A.V.Koonin calls them communicative. Amongst communicative phraseological devices bunches of expressions are identified: proverbs and sayings.

There is a classification of phraseological units made by Prof. Smirnitsky according to the functional principle. Two groups are distinguished:

1) phraseological units

2) idioms.

Phraseological devices are independent, non-metaphorical when as compared to expressions: *get up, drop snoozing, to require to drinking.* Figures of speech are metaphoric, elaborately colored: *to require the bull by the horns,to beat around the bush, to bark up the wrong tree.*

Fundamentally prof. Smirnitsky recognizes one-summit (one-member) and many-summit (two-member, three-member, and many others) phraseological devices, relying on the quantity of notional words, for example: *against the grain, to carry the day.*

1.2.1.1 The problem between phraseology and idiomaticity

Idiomaticity and conceivable outcomes to convert phraseological units. Within the term paper the major concept of idiomaticity angle was to compare the degree of it in single colloquial words

and in phraseological units, whereas in examining change conceivable outcomes the reason was to appear how phraseological units can be changed in grammatical and lexical terms. Phraseological units or "idioms" as a school of researchers prioritize and the metaphorical implications that they carry on have drawn the consideration of numerous etymologists. Phraseological units make up an imperative portion of the English vocabulary for they exist in both: scholarly and each day dialects. They too play an extraordinary part in dialect for they make it more striking and more "colourful". As idiomaticity is respected to be a tricky issue, it would be differentiated with compositionality in arrange the contrast between the two terms.

As English has two terms to represent the expressions with metaphorical meaning, it ought to be stated that British, American, and Western Europe language specialists basically utilize the term "idiom". Following this assist, in present day phonetic works the two terms are regularly treated as equivalent words. Phrasal verbs can be treated as phraseological units on the off chance that the stated fact can be taken under consideration that they comprise of two lexical items, a verb and a relational word, and this development features a distinctive meaning than the implications of each constituent taken independently.

1.2.1.2. The problem with terminology

The foremost note worthy matter at this point is whether the terms 'phraseological unit' and 'idiom' can be treated as equivalent words. Within the linguistic writing both terms are utilized and the peruser can in some cases experience issues in understanding them. In this division the issue of the usage of wording will be analyzed. An expression, because it gets to be clear from the given definition, may be a state, which suggests that it must comprise of at slightest two words. The larger part of language specialists concurs with this thought and treats an expression as a multiword expression. The term 'phraseological unit' was presented by Russian etymologists and is basically utilized in Russia and Eastern Europe.

One more critical challenge, which is to put forward adequately, is idiomaticity. This term too requires clarification. Idiomaticity is the component that empowers expressions to require on meanings that go past the meaning of their parts. The term idiomaticity may well be connected not as it were for certain expressions but too for single words. In spite of the fact that single words can in no way be acknowledged as phraseological units, they can be informal to the certain degree. The term "idiomatic" means that a word can to the certain degree be caught on metaphorically, but is not acknowledged as a partitioned phraseological unit.

Colloquial word can be characterized as it were as a portion of a certain phraseological unit. Speaking around idiomaticity, one more term ought to be presented: compositionality. Compositionality is the property that the meaning of the express is inferred from the meaning of the

words within the phrase and the syntactic connection that joins them. To put it doubtlessly, compositionality is the antonym of the term idiomaticity.

The majority of the reach an understanding that a phraseological unit may be a arrangement of words, or in other words an express and a single word might not be treated as a phraseological unit. A few researchers consider that phraseological units to be settled setting units in which it is inconceivable to substitute any of the components without changing the meaning not only of the full unit, but too of the components that stay intact. This thought is backed by A. V. Koonin (1970), who moreover claims phraseological units to be steady.

Within the cutting edge universe, phraseological units are vexed issue topical for the majority of researchers these days. Concurring to numerous extraordinary pros, phraseological units are lexical combinations, the meaning of which is characterized by the entire expression. The foremost particular include of phraseological unit is its emotional expressiveness and conciseness of thought expression.To clarify it doubtlessly, phraseological units are working within the newspaper style. It ought to be noted that phraseological units are exceptionally regularly changed into "stock phrases". Characterizing phraseological units within the content and the capacity to discover an proportionate to it amid the interpretation prepare is the foremost imperative organize for the translat or. In arrange to interpret a phraseological unit, the interpreter ought to utilize phraseological lexicons and setting plays an vital part amid the interpretation prepare.

1.3. Origin of phraseological units

Agreeing to their beginning, phraseological units are separated into native and borrowed. Native phraseological units reflect the way of life, traditions and conventions, convictions, superstitions of the English individuals, actualities of English history, for example there are various phraseological units with the word "Dutch" all of which have negative essences since of England's wars with Holland: Dutch strength "*Propelled by liquor*", "*Dutch uncle", "a serious critic"*.

Some local phraseological units come from English writing. Initially they were made by extraordinary English journalists and they have ended up portion of the dialect since they have been long profoundly esteemed, e.g. phraseological units that determine from Shakespeare's writings are especially various: *to wear one's heart on one's sleeve* (Othello), *a fool's heaven* (Romeo and Juliette), *the green-eyed monster* (Othello).

Borrowed phraseological units are classified into:

1) interlingual borrowings, i.e. borrowed from other languages.

Among these borrowings we recognize biblicisms, e.g. to cast pearls some time recently swine, taboo natural product, the root of all fiendish, and borrowings from Greek and Latin, i.e. those that determine from classical societies.

2) intralingual borrowings, which initially came into existence within the American or Australian variation of the English dialect,.

Phraseological units, utilized with care, enhance the dialect, but discourse over-burden with them loses its freshness and creativity.

1.3.1. Primordial English phraseological units

Primordial English phraseological units are associated with conventions, traditions and English prevalent conviction, but too with real, legendry, verifiable realities.

Phraseological units associated with conventions and traditions of English individuals, for example: *Baker's dozen* – according to ancient English custom, individuals who offers bread gotten thirteen rolls of bread rather than twelve, and thirteenth lounge was not paid by venders at that; *great wine needs no bush* – concurring to ancient custom, owners hung out one ivy bush, which implied there was a few wine on deal.

Phraseological units associated with real, for example: *Put someone within the cart* – cart was a carriage in which offenders were conveyed to execution yard or were driven over the town with a disgrace; *a strange bedfellow* - In middle ages in Britain, particularly in XVI – XVII centuries there were not much single beds, so same-gender individuals rested together.

Phraseological units associated with popular belief, for example: *A black sheep* - concurring to ancient prevalent conviction, a dark sheep was a stamp of fiend; *an unlicked cub* - there was the conviction when bear whelps were born a female bear licks them into shape.

Phraseological units associated with chronicled actualities, for example: A*s well be hung for a sheep as a lamb* – the ancient English law was that in case you stole a sheep you'd be hung.

1.3.2. Interlingual adoptions

An extraordinary amount of English phraseological units is associated with the collectible mythology, history and writing. The majority of such phraseological units have a worldwide character, as they are found in numerous dialects.

To the collectible mythology we may property the following phraseological units: *Achilles' heel* ; *the apple of discord* ; *Augean stable(s)*; *the golden age*; *a labour of Hercules* ; *a labour of Sisyphus* ; *Lares and Penates*.

With Homer poems "Iliad" and "Odyssey" were associated the expressions: *between Scylla and Charybdis; Homeric laughter; on the knees of the Divine beings; Penelope's web; winged words*.

From philosophic works of Plato such expressions were taken: *hand on the torch ; Platonic love*. The expression *beg the question* belongs to Aristotle.

The majority of English phraseological expressions were associated with Antiquated Rome. For case: *a bed of roses*. These days this expression is utilized in negative sentences, take for occasion, *life is not a bed of roses*. In Old Rome wealthy men strewed their lounge chair with rose clears out.

Numerous of English phraseological expressions were received from Latin dialect through French. But there are a few expressions, which were received from the Latin dialect get away French. This we may demonstrate with that there are not such expressions within the French language: *anger is a short madness; forewarned, forearmed; like cures like; one fool makes many*.

1.4. Proper names in English phraseology

Each and every language acts in the role of the custodian of the historical experience and cultural historical past of the human beings. Phraseologisms which contains proper names motive the greatest interest in phrases of disclosing country wide-cultural specifics, due to the fact that it is miles these units that extra replicate the subculture, traditions and mentality of the human beings.

Many phraseological turnovers of this type are associated with the statistics of long forgotten days, the incentive of the proper name has lengthy been erased and might only be mounted by etymological evaluation. In synchronous terms, such phraseological devices have lengthy lost their motivation. While the English use the expression "*Hobson's choice*" which means that there is no chice, they regularly do not recognize that Hobson is the name of an actual solid owner who did now not supply his customers the proper to select a horse. Being a component of phraseologism, the proper name obeys the same legal guidelines as the commonplace name inside the composition of regular phraseological units. Regularly the proper name in the phraseological unit turns into a "potential phrase", devastated lexically, frequently the emergence of common meanings is determined, which in itself is proof of the abstract nature of the proper name in units of this type.

There are some lexicologists, like A. Smirnitsky, V. Vinogradov, A. Koonin and I. Arnold negotiated the phraseology and most of them created approaches which contract with proper names. For instance Prof. Smirnitsky labored out structural class of phraseological units, evaluating them with phrases. The classification of phraseological units accordig to the extent of motivation of their meaning belongs to Vinogradov. There are two more linguists who developed theories, Koonin, who made a classification of phraseological units according to their formation, and Arnold, who also made a classification, he allocated them as part of speech.

Most of the proper name idioms are in informal style and a huge number of them belong to slang which compose it to be improper, thus people avoid them in formal speech or writing. We ought to emphasis that a number of the idioms encompassing individual names, names of locations and nationalities might be anticipated as distasteful, irritating and rude stereotypes and idioms like this need to be averted. For instance there are idioms like *Barbie Doll* which we mostly use for

charming, but foolish people. Additionally we may find idioms with nationalities and cities like the *Big Apple* for nicknaming New York City or *as American as apple pie* for people who behave as truly and typically as an American.

If we observe the number of proper names in idioms, we can see that the dominant names are person names and within this, the male and the first names are in the majority. There is a small percentage of female names in idioms, and the main reason for this perhaps the roles of the women in sociality. The most famous of them is the *Alice in Wonderland, Pandora's box and Florence Nightingale*. Usually this idioms represent negative characteristics.

As it was previously mentioned, sources for proper name idioms is really widely extensive and below we can see the most frequent types of supplies :

1. The first is the Bible where we can find idioms like *doubting Thomas, the mark of/ to raise a Cain and old as Adam.*

2. Next is literature which contains idioms from worldwide famous works, this idioms are *be like Hamlet without the prince, Frankenstein's monster and Jekyll and Hide.*

3. The mythology is one of the most important sources of idioms, especially the Greek and Roman figures like *Achilles' heel, Midas touch and Pandora's box.*

4. The following source is the popular culture which use proper names from the 18th century up to 1950's like *Darby and Joan, Tom Tiddler's ground.*

5. Similarly to pop culture and myth real and ordinary people somehow also have an important part in origin of idioms, these names are *sweet Fanny Adams, happy as Larry, according to Hoyle.*

6. The common names are the mostly used names in idioms, people adopt the most general and frequent family names for it like *keep up with the Joneses.*

7. The last but not the least most commonly used source of proper name idioms are place names all over the world like places from United Kingdom for example *a London particular, carry coals to Newcastle, shipshape and Bristol fashion, grin like a Cheshire cat* and other different countries contributes for the source with idioms like *Black Hole of Calcutta, in all Lombard Street to a China orange.*

It may happen that sometimes the origin of sources is unknown, confusing or do not reliable, for instance the scholars are still not sure of the origin of the *Murphy's law* or the *live the life of Riley* idioms.

A great variety of linguistic means is used for the formation of proper name idioms, aptly reflecting the complex human thought with its conventional and also unpredictible ways of encapsulating ideas. As a general observation, it appears that the typical way of bringing about a catchy phrase around a proper name is "accidental" or "non-rational". In the quick of a moment

things simply link together into a mental image fresh enough to catch people's attention an thus gain a wider currency.

PART II

METHODS OF DICTIONARY ANALYSIS

The purpose of the bachelor thesis is to discover and accumulate collectively relevant material, namely English idioms including a proper name constituent. The sources for those idioms include various English dictionaries, like Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, NTC's Thematic Dictionary of American Idioms, Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, Longman Pocket Idioms Dictionary, and The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms. The data is general and contemporary, wide in scope and contemporary in use. The source material is grouped into analyzable data by means of developing a structural framework for its eventual investigation.

The bachelor thesis deals with a variety of English phraseological units containing proper names, it touches the question of the origin of English idioms. The aim of the thesis is to characterize and classify the phraseological units with proper names of British and American origin. Phrasal units by category and origin can be found in a separate table in the appendices. We may find phraseological units from different sources like human regularities, legends, poetry, fiction, tales and other.

With the intention to attain the purpose of the thesis the subsequent duties are formulate:

1.to inspect phraseological units involving of proper names;

2.to classify them into different categories;

Phraseological units reproduce the character of human beings, their experiences and their relationships. Thus phraseological units containing proper names in this study are classified into the following categories:

1) human aspiration

2) pastime and spare time

3) bible and religion

4) politics and social issues

5) public power, crime and jurisdiction

6) family and relationships

7) folklore and mythical creatures

8) military

9) geographical names

2.1. The classification system devised for this study

Certain modifications are constructed to the basic noun phrase pattern, which is proven to be the core of a majority of English proper name idioms.

First, each proper name element in the idiom is schematized, instead of the traditional 'parsing patterns', in terms of modification, namely both prenominal and postnominal by a superordinate instrument, which is developed to be, on one hand, more analytical than a mere phrase pattern, and, on the other hand, yet more flexible; also showing better coverage and functionality over the traditional syntactic description.

As for the ordering of idioms, the system used in this thesis follows from the classification principles determined at the outset. The data consists of the one hundred English idioms with a proper name constituent, occurring most frequently in the ten sources containing the most proper name idioms. First, all material is divided into that of British and American origin. Next, under each, items are listed under the nine different categories. The nine categories are :human aspiration, pastime and spare time, bible and religion, The Armed Forces, politics and social issues, human imperfection, industry, public power, crime and jurisdiction, family and relationships, folklore and mythical creatures. Third, we examine which category is most common in the British and American dictionaries.

It does not follow, however, that the whole paradigm of the English idiom with a proper name constituent is readily revealed or even predicted, but, given adequate material support, this matrix is capable of generating predictions over the general surroundings for a given class of proper name idioms, at least in terms of phrase type, and of string type.

2.2. Criteria for the assessment of the general information value of the typical idiom dictionary

One of the two main aims of this study was to investigate what information value there was to be found in the typical special dictionary of English idioms containing a proper name. In this investigation information value refers to historical background, whether in the form of a name, historical source, date, derivation and other similar data helping the reader in forming an idea of the idiom's origins, particularly the origins of its proper name constituent. And, most preferably, an idea as genuine and truthful as possible. As the truth-value for each account in each compilation is obviously impossible to establish with absolute reliability, only a standard work of general etymology could be resorted to in order to solve this problem; and the standard work here could be none other than the Oxford English Dictionary, whose second edition (1989) was available at the time of this investigation.

More specifically, an emphatic statement is in place here: this study does not seek to prove whether the background report found for a particular proper name idiom in each source book is right or wrong, truthful or erroneous, but simply to compare the contents of these accounts, first between themselves, and second to the etymology provided in the Oxford English Dictionary and

thereby to seek the highest probability in each case. This, let it be emphasized, is not necessarily the stand taken in the Oxford English Dictionary, especially in cases where its exposition, by force of sound argumentation presented in the sources, proves ungrounded or improbable.

PART III

DICTIONARY ANALYSIS

The following inquiry is based on the accounts found for the most frequent idioms in the selected ten idiom compilations, with their explanation, categorization *(see Appendix 1 and Appendix 2)* and the translation of this idioms into Hungarian language.

Phraseological units with proper names can be divided into the following groups:

3.1. Phraseological units which encompass biblical names

Phraseological units of this type exist within the languages of all countries whose records are more or less linked with Christianity. But, no different language skills of these have an important impact on of the Bible as English. For hundreds of years, the Bible has been the most widely examined and quoted book in England. Now not only individual words, but whole idiomatic expressions entered the English language from its pages. Bible research is, nevertheless, required in schools in England. Each year, more and more new editions of the Bible appear, designed for diverse social businesses and segments of the population, designed for humans of different ages The result is massive penetration of the language and common use of biblical expressions. References to the biblical textual content are a completely commonplace incidence in English literature.

1. *A doubting Thomas* (BrE) - *(hitetlen Tamás)* a person who is sceptical and refuses to believe something without proof, arose from the gospel legend of how one of the apostles, Thomas did not believe about the resurrection of the crucified Christ.

2. *The old Adam* (BrE) - *(a régi Ádám)* the evil, badness or audacious side of human nature. Associated with Adam from the Bible who disregarded God's rules and orders.

3. *Not to know from Adam* (BrE) - *(teljesen ismeretlen személy)* a person you have never met before, and do not know anything about him/her. Associated with Adam from the Bible, the first man on the world, it may come from the theory that Adam as lived crazy long time ago that no living human in the present times could conceivably remember, identify or recognize him.

4. *All my eye and Betty Martin* (BrE) - *(hihetetlen vagy ostobaság)* used to indicate surprise or disbelief. The origin of this idiom is doubting, possibly it comes from a Latin prayer whose existence is not likely.

5. *To out-Herod Herod* (BrE) - *(túlbírálni, felülmúlni Herodot)* To be cruel or tyrannical. The King of Judea who commanded to kill all the male babies in order to kill Jesus.

6. *St Martin's summer* (BrE) - *(Szent Márton nyara)* a period of nice and warm weather around November. St Martin's summer is the British version of the American "Indian summer" also celebrated in Autumn.

7. *Nosey Parker* (BrE) - *(minden lében kanál személy)* an overly curious person. This phrase is associated with Matthew Parker an Archbishop who was notorious for his inquisitive personality.

8. *To rob Peter to pay Paul* (BrE) - *(egyiket megrövidíti, hogy a másikon segítsen)* to borrow money to pay back another debt. The expression referred to disregarding the Peter tax in order to have money to pay the Paul tax (Church taxes).

9. *For Pete's sake* (BrE) - *(az Isten szerelmére)* a phrase used to express frustration, exasperation or annoyance. The idiom was used as a replacement for "for God's sake", a way to swear without being vulgar.

10. *As poor as Job* (AmE) - *(nincstelen ember)* to be terribly poor. The phrase is connected to Job from the Bible a wealthy man who loses all his ownership and suffered from different illnesses, claiming that with this misfortune God tested his faith.

11. *By George* (AmE) - *(teringettét)* an expression used for amazement, a way to swear without using the name of God. St. George is known as a patron saint of England.

12. *To raise Cain* (AmE) - *(nagy botrányt csinálni)* to create a disturbance or trouble, connected with Cain from the Bible who killed his brother, it was the first murder in the world.

13. *For the love of Mike* (AmE) - *(az Isten szerelmére)* a phrase used to express frustration, exasperation or annoyance, an American version of the British *For Pete's sake* idiom.

14. *Like Billyo* (AmE) - *(intenziven)* to do something as effectively and exclusively as the devil, originated from Joseph Billio who was notorious for his energy, power and enthusiasm.

3.2. Phraseological units with names associated with folklore and mythology

In English, as within the languages of other European peoples, which are the heirs of historic way of life, there are many figurative expressions that gave rise to a number of folklore and myth idioms. A lot of them incorporate proper names:

1. *Davy Jones's locker* (BrE) - *(a tenger feneke)* the bottom of the sea. It is used as a euphemism for drowning or shipwrecks in which the sailors' and ships' remains are consigned to the depths of the ocean.

2. *The wise men of Gotham* (BrE) - *(tébolyult személy)* a foolish person. The phrase is connected to the legend, when the entire population of the Gotham village simulated madness in order to keep away from a Royal visit.

3. *To give a Roland for an Oliver* (BrE) - *(szemet szemért)* a fair exchange, from the legend of Roland and Oliver, the knights with equal power.

4. *Mumbo jumbo* (AmE) - *(hókusz-pókusz)* ritual intended to cause confusion or bewilderment, meaningles talk or nonsense.

7. *Nosey Parker* (BrE) - *(minden lében kanál személy)* an overly curious person. This phrase is associated with Matthew Parker an Archbishop who was notorious for his inquisitive personality.

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3.3. Phraseological units with geographical names

Many of them keep focused statistics approximately beyond eras, exchange of peoples, migrations. At the same time, they may be sources of now not simplest speech, language. The realities denoted by the phraseological units of this group are closely linked with the geography and history of the United States of America, and The United Kingdom of Great Britain traditions that exist or originated within the region, or the feature features of the inhabitants of certain areas.

The first group of phraseological units with geographical names includes the names of streets, districts, and sights of London.

1. *Tyburn blossom* (BrE) - *(zsebtolvaj)* – an immature mugger or pickpocket, slang used by people from the West Midlands of UK.

2. *Dance the Tyburn Jig* (BrE) - *(kivégzés)* execution, mostly by hanging. Connected with a small village called Tyburn, where the capital punishment looked like a performance to entertain the crowd.

3. *Tyburn tippet* (BrE) - *(hurok, kötélgyűrű)* a rope or halter used for execution. Connected with a small village called Tyburn, where the prisoners ended up on hanging trees.

4. *To talk Billinsgate* (BrE) - *(esküszöm, mint egy alku a bazáron)* to use slang or vulgar words during a conversation. According to some dictionaries many centuries ago the Billinsgate market was notorious for its abusive language.

5. *To be born within the sounds of Bow bells* (BrE) - *(igazi cockney)* idiom used to describe a true cockney person, someone who comes from the South East part of England where there is the St. Mary le Bow church.

6. *Smithfield bargain* (BrE) - *(érdek házasság)* a marriage that ensures the common material well-being of the two parties. It can be associated with the market in Smithfield where someone was able to sell and buy women.

7. *The three tailors of Tooley Street* (BrE) - *(önjelölt képviselők)* a small group of people who proclaim themselves as the representatives of the whole people in the town.

8. *Wardour Street English* (BrE) - *(angol beszéd)* typical English, used indirectly to exemplify the British film industry.

In the second subgroup, phraseological units with the names of English counties, regions, districts, cities, rivers can be distinguished.

1. *To carry coals to Newcastle* (BrE) - *(kocsmába sört hord)* to carry something to where it's more than enough. Newcastle was known as the first coal exporting port in the United Kingdom.

2. *Donnybrook Fair* (BrE) - *(zajos vásár, csődület)* a wild fight or scuffle. The market of Donnybrook was notorious about constant fighting and immodest behavior.

3. *Shipshape and Bristol fashion* (BrE) - *(a legnagyobb rendben)* something is in first-class order. It comes from the time when Bristol was the major port of Britain and all the ships were in good hand.

Phraseological units with a proper name that originated in American English, almost do no longer differ from the unique British ones. They encompass proper names related to American actuality, history, literature, existence, etc. Mainly wealthy in phraseological units, which includes onyms, American slang.

1. *Arcansas toothpick* (AmE) - *(vadászkés)* an extended pointed often scabbard knife used as a weapon for hunting. The phrase comes from the time when the citizens of Arcansas used knives to keep their teeth clean.

2. *Bronx cheer* (AmE) - *(gúnyolódás)* a disrespectful sound made by way of sticking the tongue out and blowing. It represent ironic claps, in this way people from Bronx welcomed the prisoners to execution.

3. *Chicago overcoat* (AmE) - *(koporsó)* a coffin in which somebody died. The phrase was originated from a gangster film.

3.4. Phraseological units with elements related to human aspirations

As human experiences is one of the main sources of idioms and because human creatures are liable to put oneself in an awkward position or to make mistakes, as it says "To Err is Human", the next category of idioms in this study is human aspirations.

1. *Alice in Wonderland* (BrE) - *(képzeletbeli)* something is hallucinatory and imaginary, connected to Carol's novel where a girl named Alice felt in a rabbit hole and landed in a fabled place.

2. *King Charles's head* (BrE) - *(megszállottság)* an idea that captivates someone's mind. The originator of this phrase was Mr. Dick who was not able to control his mind, when he got an idea.

3. *Hobson's choice* (BrE) - *(nincs más választás)* a circumstance where you know the right decision, the right and only choice despite the fact that it seems you can change your mind and you have the possibility to choose between different things. This phrase is connected to Mr. Tobias Hobson, a citizen of England.

4. *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (BrE) - *(árnyén)* Someone whose personality drastically changes between good and bad. A reference to the main character in the book Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson where the main character was able to change his personality with the help of a strange liquid.

5. *What will Mrs Grundy say* (BrE) - *(mit szólnak majd az emberek)* to fear to act against the moral etiquette. This phrase was quoted by Tom Morton who was a writer.

6. *Namby-pamby* (BrE) - *(anyámasszony katonája)* a weak and extremely emotional person. The originator of this phrase was Henry Carey who, despite the fact that he is a man, avoided all the fights and the arguments.

7. *John Bull* (BrE) - *(tipikus angol)* a stereotypical reference to British people. The inventor of this phrase was John Arbuthnot who has a typical British charisma.

8. *Admirable Crichton* (BrE) - *(képzett személy)* someone who is really good at doing his job. The originator of this phrase was a Scottish person who was talented in almost everything.

9. *Before one could say Jack Robinson* (BrE) - *(egy szempillatás alatt)* within a very short period of time. The phrase is connected to Francis Grose, who was famous for his short visits, as soon as he arrive at a certain place he was on his way again.

10. *Paul Pry* (BrE) - *(túl kiváncsi személy)* someone who is awfully curious. The phrase can be associated with Paul Pry, the main character of a comedy, who was terribly curious about his neighbor's dirty private affairs.

11. *Rip van Winkle* (BrE) - *(fogyatékkal élő személy) p*hrase used for mocking on people with metal illness. Associated with one of the fictitious characters of Washington Irving who was overcome by sleep for twenty years and find the world completely changed.

12. *Walter Mitty* (BrE) - *(beképzelt, álom világban élő)* a person who lives in a fictional world where he/she sees him/herself as a brilliant hero. The phrase come from the novel called "The secret life of Walter Mitty".

13. *The real Simon Pure* (BrE) - *(egyedi és utánozhatatlan)* a personal style which cannot be duplicated. The origin of the phrase was from a comedy called "A Bold Stroke for a Wife" where someone steals the identity of the protagonist.

14. *According to Cocker* (BrE) - *(szabály szerint)* something that is made exactly, by all the rules. The phrase is associated with Edward Cocker whose textbooks were included the strict rules of the life, which were based on his personal experiences.

15. *To ride Shank's pony* (BrE) - *(gyalog)* going somewhere on your own foot, the phrase is quoted from a Scottish poet.

16. *To set the Thames on fire* (BrE) - *(a csillagokat is lehozni az égről)* to work with all effort. The phrase comes from a bet, where some random fishermen quarreled over the Thames river.

17. *Every Tom, Dick and Harry* (BrE) - *(akárki)* an ordinary man. In England the names like Thomas, Richard and Harold were the most common names.

18. *To grin like a Cheshire cat* (BrE) - *(vigyorogni)* to smirke with satisfaction. The phrase can be associated with one of the characters created by Lewis Carroll in his "Alice in Wonderland".

19. *Smart aleck* (AmE) - *(okoskodó ember)* a person who acts like he/she knows everything. Associated with an American solider who claimed that he is clever in everything, however it was not the truth.

20. *Lothario* (AmE) - *(bájgúnár)* a man who behaves selfishly and irresponsibly in his sexual relationships with women. The phrase first appeared in Davenant work "Cruel Brother" about a man who was a womanizer.

3.5. Phraseological units with elements related to pastime and spare time

One of the main topics we intend to learn when we are learning a new language is free time activities, despite the fact that there are tons of words related to this topic in vocabulary we do not always possess the ability to understand when a native-speaker is talking about this theme, mainly because in an ordinary, simple conversation with acquaintance people generally use idioms.

1. *To put on the ritz* (BrE) - *(elegáns megjelenés)* to dress nicely, flaunt with expensive and fashionable outfits. The phrase comes from a fancy and extravagant hotel in Piccadily of London.

2. *Pooh Bah* (BrE) - *(állshalmozó)* occupying several positions; to have different jobs at the same time, pluralist. Associated with the character from an opera called "the Lord Everything Else".

3. *Joe Miller* (BrE) - *(szakállas vicc)* an old and hackneyed joke. Associated with a citizen of England who told the same jokes and stories again and again for his grandchildren.

4. *Pleased as Punch* (BrE) - *(nagyon elégedett)* very pleased, glad and absolutely satisfied. The phrase comes from the "Punch and Judy " puppet show.

5. *Tom Tiddler's ground* (BrE) - *(senki földje)* disputed territory, a land possessed by no one, first appeared in children's game.

6. *Happy as Larry* (BrE) - *(nagyon bodog)* delighted, insanely happy. Associated with a famous boxer Larry Foley.

7. *To lead the life of Reilly* (AmE) - *(arny élet)* Very comfortable, secure life. Comes from a song where Mr. Reilly had a luxurious life and everybody secretly dreamed for this kind of life.

8. *According to Hoyle* (AmE) - *(szabály szerint)* according to the rules, do something strictly, American variant of the *According to Cocker* idiom, associated with Robert Foster's "Mr. Hoyle".

3.6. Phraseological units with elements related to politics and social issues

There are many opportunities and techniques that can help us to improve our target language learning. Moreover, students can really enjoy these methods like listening to music or watching films in the target language, but in order to master that language they also need to watch the news in the foreign language, and of course there is chance that one can watch the news without hearing some social or political idioms.

1. *And Bob's your uncle* (BrE) - *(és készen is vagy)* to do something extremely easily and quickly. Referred to Robert Cecil who was a Prime Minister.

2. *Queen Anne's dead* (BrE) - *(mondj olyat amit nem tudok)* sarcastic comment on the news which are not current anymore. Referred to Queen Anne, the daughter of King James II.

3. *Peeping Tom* (BrE) - *(kiváncsiskodó)* an overly curious man. Referred to a tailor who spied on a lady who was ride naked through the town.

4. *Merry-andrew* (BrE) - *(bohóc)* a clown. Referred to Andrew Boorde who become a clown in the court of Henry VIII.

5. *Nancy-boy* (BrE) - *(cicafiú)* a reference in order to mock on homosexuality. Associated with a man who used the Narcissa nickname.

6. *To be from Missouri* (AmE) - *(hiszem ha látom)* to need to provide evidence. Referred to Williard Vandiver, a delegate from Missouri.

7. *To gerrymander* (AmE) - *(hamisitni)* to misrepresent facts. Referred to the deception of Mr Elbridge Gerry, a governor.

8. *John Hancock* (AmE) - *(saját kezű alirás)* personal signature, connected with an American statesman whose signature was the first on the Declaration of Independence.

3.7. Phraseological units with military proper names

There are several interesting phrases which are connected with military proper names, they are sometimes confusing and may demand a particular explanation. However, this type of slang is a rich source of expressive phrases.

1. *Colonel Blimp* (BrE) - *(a konzervativitás megtestesitője)* personification of inertness, stubbornness, conservatism. Referred to an officer who had always had new a idea.

2. *Sweet Fanny Adams* (BrE) - *(tétlenkedés)* to do absolutly nothing, connected with a tragic story, eight-year-old girl Fanny Adams who was killed, but nobody cared about her dead body.

3. *Gone for a burton* (BrE) - *(bajab kerülni)* to get in serious trouble. Burton was a popular drink, and if someone had missed people claimed that he will be right back, just gone for a burton.

4. *To be in Civvy Street* (BrE) - *(polgári élet)* to live a simple civic life. Referred to the simple and easy life of the Civvy Street.

5. *To send to Coventry* (BrE) - *(bojkotálni)* to ostracize someone. Conventry was known as one of the most strict prisons of England.

6. *To kiss the Blarney stone* (BrE) - *(bókolni)* to say compliments in order to reciprocate them, or to get something, according to a legend kissing the Blarney Stone will bring good karma.

7. *The Black Hole of Calcutta* (AmE) - *(mint a pokol)* referring to an abhorrent, crowded and blazing place. Associated with a small and crowded prison in India.

8. *Bite the bullet* (AmE) - *(tűrni a fájdalmat)* to be brave and handle the pain without crying. Referred to an American solider who had to take out a bullet with his heath from his arm, in order to stay alive.

3.8. Phraseological units with elements related to public power, crime and jurisdiction

The fans of detective stories or courtroom shows always have to handle with idioms about crime and criminal justice and in order to really enjoy the actions one should master these idioms.

1. *Buckley's chance* (BrE) - *(esélytelen)* someone has absolutely no chance of achieving a demanding intention. Connected to a business house the "Buckley and Nunn".

2. *Not on your Nellie* (BrE) - *(semmiért se)* not to do for anything in the world, not for any tricks. Associated with a rhyming slang of Nellie Duff.

3. *To take the mickey out of someone* (BrE) - *(gúnyolódni valakin)* to make fun of someone in a friendly way. Mainly used in the slang of underworld society.

4. *To fight like Kilkenny cats* (BrE) - *(heves harc)* fight desperately, fight until destruction or until death. Referred to a solider who made the cats to fight with each other, the strongest cat will live and get the food.

5. *John Doe and Richard Roe* (AmE) - *(felperes és alperes)* the plaintiff and defendant whose cases were legendary.

6. *Philadelphia lawyer* (AmE) - *(kiváló ügyvéd)* a brilliant and eloquent lawyer. Referred to the lawyers in Philadelphia , in the late 1800's, who were shady persons and their methods were dirty, crafty but they never ever lost a case.

7. *Lynch law* (AmE) - *(lincselés)* Law or Court of Lynch, brutal massacre without trial. Long time ago people used to do public lynching for those people who violated social rules.

8. *Black Maria* (AmE) - *(rabszállitó)* prison crate or patrol wagon. Associated with Maria Lee, a woman who helped the police to catch the criminals.

3.9. Phraseological units with elements related to family and relationships names

Family and relationship are one of the most heartwarming and lovely topics to learn when someone learns a new language which is also a rich source of idioms.

1. *Darby and Joan* (BrE) - *(szerető házaspár)* old loving spouses. Originated from the Gentleman's Magazine in the late 18th century, starring with and old couple who were known as a perfect couple in that time.

2. *To mollycoddle* (AmE) - *(babusgatni)* to take care of somebody with love. Referred to a women named Molly, who loved to take care of adult weak man, and act like their mother.

3. *To keep up with the Joneses* (AmE) - *(lépést tartani valakivel)* to be no worse than other humans, to keep up with others. The surname Jones were extremely common in the 19th century in America.
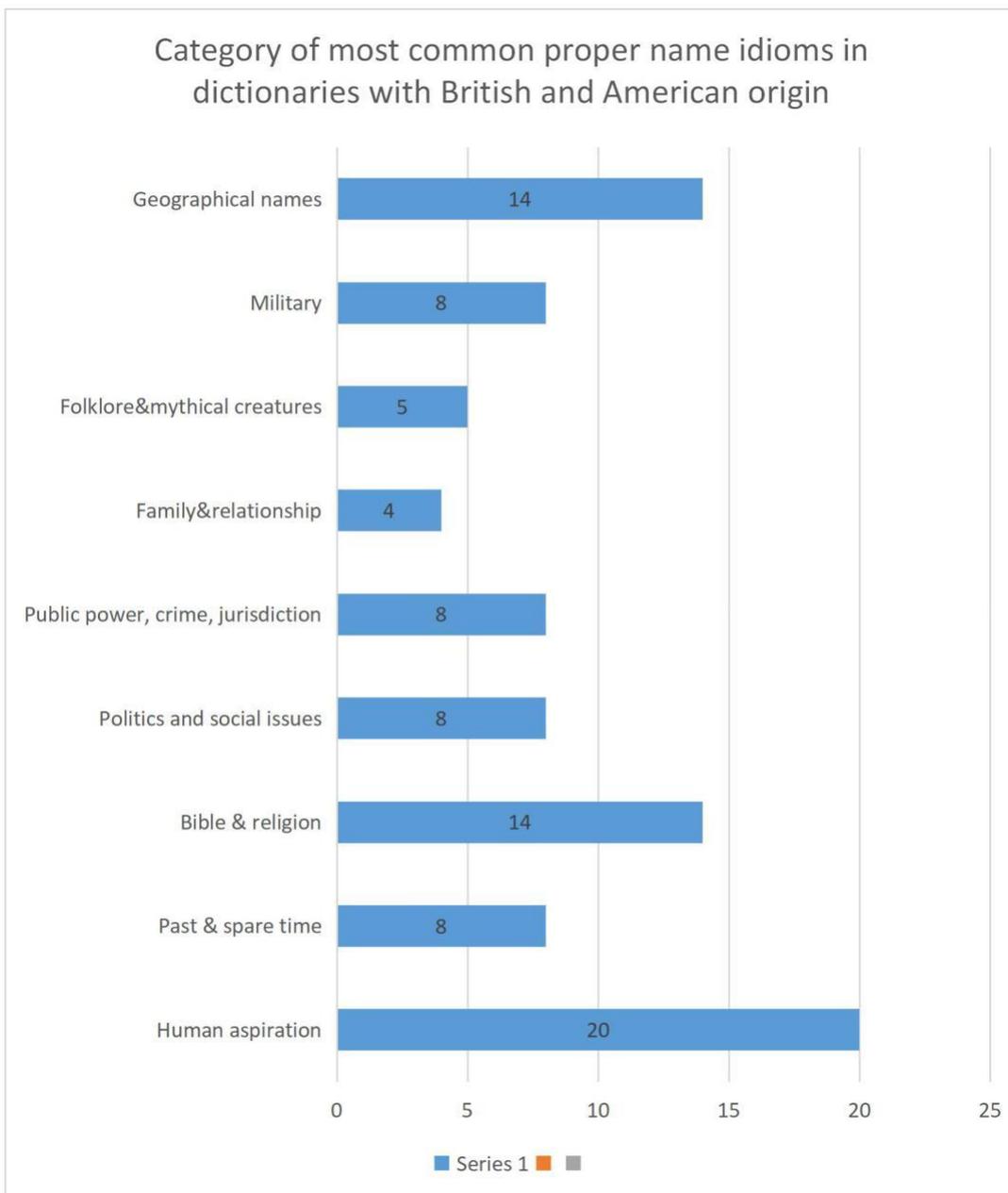
4. *When Miss/Mr Right comes along* (AmE) - *(a tökéletes társ)* the ideal future spouse. The phrase comes from an unknown author who wrote down the qualities of a perfect partner.

3.10. Survey findings

This section discusses the findings of the phrasal phraseological units, focusing on the number of idioms in different categories.

The chart 1 below shows that from the total of 90 idioms chosen according to their frequency in dictionaries the category which has the highest number of idioms in it is the human aspiration (18%) and the lowest number is the family and relationship category (3.6%).

During the research it is also discernible that the majority of phraseological units are from British origin. The reason for this may be because most American phraseological units are of British origin, or at least used as a model to form new idioms according to their own culture. For instance the American phrase *According to Hoyle* (to do everything according to strict rules) comes from the British version of *According to Cocker* which has the same meaning as the previous idiom.

Category of most common proper name idioms in dictionaries with British and American origin

Category	Value
Geographical names	14
Military	8
Folklore&mythical creatures	5
Family&relationship	4
Public power, crime, jurisdiction	8
Politics and social issues	8
Bible & religion	14
Past & spare time	8
Human aspiration	20

Series 1

CONCLUSION

As a result of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Phraseological units, reflecting in their semantics the long process of development of the culture of the English people, fix and transmit cultural attitudes and stereotypes from generation to generation.

The origin of phraseological units with proper nouns is based on religious rites, especially the perception of a different nationality, ancient mythology, legends, real persons, literary works, etc.

An important role for English phraseology was played by the human aspiration and human imperfection. Practice has shown that proper names are an important source of information, and the depth of penetration into the treasury of the language being studied depends on their skilful use.

According to their frequency, the following is the order of the categories : human aspiration (18%), geographical names (12.6%), Bible and religion (12.6%), military (7.2%), public power, crime and jurisdiction (7.2%), political and social issues (7.2%), past and spare time (7.2%), folklore and mythical creatures (4.5%), family and relationship (3.6%).

In the phraseological unit, the proper name has a definite meaning and gives the whole utterance a pronounced emotional coloring and semantic expressiveness. The main function of proper nouns in speech is the allocation and identification function. According to the categories used in the research following can be stated :

Every nation in every era has a glossary, including proper names of different spheres of onomastic space. In English, a category such as ethnonyms stands out as a special category of onomastic vocabulary, the components of which are always capitalized.

For all its diversity, proper names differ in the individual application and certainty of the named object with which they are connected in the act of nomination.

Proper names give the statement certainty and concreteness and serve to individualize persons, as well as geographical and other objects, which are considered separately.

Proper names are diverse. Their individual types are a bit similar to each other, as a result, it is difficult to distinguish their common features, except that these are proper names.

Proper names do not have common semantics. They called named objects by their sound, and not by the lexical meaning of the basics.

Proper names become, as it were, reference points in interlanguage communication and, thus, in the study of foreign languages.

It is believed that the proper name in linguistics is given little attention. A proper name is an important link in interlanguage communication. This valuable property has given rise to the widespread illusion that proper names do not require special attention when learning English and when translating from it. Almost nothing is said about them in the textbooks on the language. But

this approach is based on a deep error. Proper names really help to overcome the language barrier and serve for a special, individual designation of the subject regardless of the situation described. The study of phraseological units turns of speech consisting of two or more words having reproducibility, stability of composition and structure, as well as an integral meaning helps to reveal both the universal human sources of their creation and use, and their national specificity.

The study allows us to conclude the importance of studying phraseological units containing proper names, many of which exist in the language for tens and hundreds of years and are a reflection of the wisdom of a people who love accurate, figurative expressions, with which you can convey a funny joke and an evil taunt. This group of phraseological units is a poorly studied fragment of English phraseology and requires further consideration.

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APPENDIX 1
Proper name idioms of British origin

Category	Item
Human aspiration	Alice in Wonderland, King Charles's head, Hobson's choice, Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, What will Mrs Grundy say?, namby-pamby, John Bull, Admirable Crichton, before one could say Jack Robinson, to set the Thames on fire, every Tom, Dick and Harry, to grin like a Cheshire cat.
Pastime and spare time	to put on the ritz, Pooh Bah, Joe Miller, pleased as Punch, Tom Tiddler's ground, happy as Larry.
Bible and religion	doubting Thomas, The old Adam, not to know from Adam, all my eye and Betty Martin, to out-Herod Herod, St Martin's summer, Nosey Parke, to rob Peter to pay Paul , for Pete's sake.
Politics and social issues	And Bob's your uncle, Queen Anne's dead, peeping Tom, merry-andrew, Nancy boy.
Military	Colonel Blimp, sweet Fanny Adams, gone for a burton, to be in Civvy Street, to send to Coventry, to kiss the Blarney stone.
Public power, crime and jurisdiction	Buckley's chance, not on your Nellie, to take the mickey out of someone, to fight like Kilkenny cats.
Family and relationships	Darby & Joan.
Folklore and mythical creatures	Davy Jones's locker, the wise men of Gotham, to give a Roland for an Oliver.
Geographical names	Tyburn blossom, Dance the Tyburn Jig, Tyburn tippet, To talk Billingsgate, To be born within the sounds of Bowbells, Smithfield bargain, The three tailors of Tooley Street, Wardour Street English, To carry coals to Newcastle, Donnybrook Fair, Shipshape and Bristol fashion.

APPENDIX 2
Proper name idioms of American origin

Category	Item
Human aspiration	Paul Pry, Rip van Winkle, Walter Mitty, the real Simon Pure, according to Cocker, to ride Shank's pony, smart aleck, Lothario.
Pastime and spare time	to lead the life of Reilly, according to Hoyle.
Bible and religion	As poor as Job, by George, to raise Cain, for the love of Mike, like Billyo.
Politics and social issues	to be from Missouri, to gerrymander, John Hancock.
Military	the Black Hole of Calcutta, Bite the bullet
Public power, crime and jurisdiction	John Doe and Richard Roe, Philadelphia lawyer, Lynch law, Black Maria.
Family and relationships	to mollycoddle, to keep up with the Joneses, when Miss/Mr Right comes along.
Folklore and mythical creatures	mumbo jumbo, by George.
Geographical names	Arcansas toothpick, Bronx cheer, Chicago overcoat.